FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PORTIONS OF CALVI REPORT ON FALKLANDS WAR ISSUED

PY290005 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 26 Sep 82 pp 2, 3

[Text] The strategic, political, military and diplomatic conduct of the recent military conflict over the Malvinas Islands has been questioned by the army according to portions of the Calvi Commission Report -- a commission charged with making a thorough investigation of the conflict -- and also according to a note submitted to the army commander by Brig Gen Americo Daher that was disclosed yesterday. Daher, among other things, demands the creation of a commission "to investigate the military and civilian officials who decided to carry out the diplomatic-military operation."

These two matters and other subjects concerning the army were discussed by the army commander early yesterday morning. Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides first met in the Libertador building with the army secretary, Brig Gen Jose Victor Guitierrez, and then with the various chiefs who make up the General Staff.

Six revealing points of the so-called Calvi Report, written by Gen Edgardo Calvi, who is investigating -- exclusively within the service -- the army's participation in the Malvinas war, were unofficially disclosed yesterday.

"First: The operation was conceived and carried out within a framework of absolutely false premises." The report disclosed yesterday also says: "In the international aspect, he (General Menendez, designated governor of the Malvinas 48 hours before) was told that everything was being conducted by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, who had everything solved. He was also told that the vote at the UN Security Council would be favorable to Argentina 9 to 7, and that if it was not, Argentina could already count on the veto of the Soviet Union and China." According to the unofficial version of the report, "the higher and subordinate personnel were informed that everything was practically symbolic, that there would be no reaction from the opponent and that it would be little more than a military parade."

According to the report, the second point says that "the landing of an infantry brigade was prepared. That brigade was to be the 9th under the command of General Daher, who reportedly ordered the necessary supplies for his troops, who were going to represent the army in the military operation. Contrary to this plan, the 10th Infantry Brigade began to arrive and consolidate itself on the islands under the command of General Parada. Due to this situation, Daher reportedly warned that 'all the provisions adopted were for maintaining troops of a single brigade, and that there were no food supplies or lodging for more troops.'"

According to the unofficial Calvi Report, the third point indicates that "the generals were fighting for the right to command in the face of the enemy." "General Jofre had more seniority than General Daher, and the islands were going to have General Menendez, military governor with political functions, and two brigadier generals: Daher, commander of the army troops and Jofre commander of the 10th Brigade. Jofre had more seniority than Daher but less seniority than Menendez." According to the unofficial report disclosed yesterday, "A few days after General Jofre arrived, he imposed his seniority and decided to take command of the ground forces on the islands. Daher felt slighted and returned to the continent. Upon his arrival, he was persuaded that he had to accept the situation and become chief of staff of army operations." "General Daher again had problems with the senior generals and was replaced as chief of staff. He was then designated commander of the commando groups. In view of this situation and feeling further offended, he requested authorization to return to the continent and stay in Comodoro Rivadavia, where he was when the war ended."

The fourth point of the report indicates that "there is evidence" in the investigation that "on several occasions various chiefs and officers wanted Lt Col Mohammad Ali Seineldin to rebel, with his regiment taking command of the conduct of operations."

The fifth point indicates that "the troops of the 3d Brigade, who arrived without equipment and almost without ammunition, were reportedly stationed near the air field because -- according to information from a higher level -- 'that place would never be attacked because there was never going to be a military confrontation.' These troops were attacked from the air, and were therefore sent to Goose Green and Port Darwin, where they had to fight until they ran out of ammunition."

In conclusion, the last point of the report -- disclosed yesterday and not denied -- indicates that "the high command, that is, the commander in chief of the army, was reportedly never aware of the real situation. When the British were practically inside Puerto Argentino, Menendez telephoned Galtieri, saying that 'he had been overwhelmed,' that there was no air support, that the artillery was completely destroyed and that Menendez had no alternative after receiving an ultimatum to surrender, which he had to answer immediately or else the British attack would without a doubt result in a total massacre.' Galtieri answered: 'Call me at 1900.' The report adds that "In view of Menendez' warning that he only, had minutes, Galtieri replied: 'Look general, take the forces you have and counterattack. He then said: 'You, Menendez, know the order and know very well what you have to do.'"

Brig Gen Americo Daher, who commanded the forces that landed on the Malvinas, requested the commander of the army to create a commission "to investigate the military and civilian officials who decided to carry out the diplomatic-military operation." Daher's note to Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides is basically a request for retirement. Daher questioned the political and strategic conduct of the war with Great Britain and demanded "the clarification of the truth and the carrying out of justice, without fear or concealment."

Daher's note says that in his opinion, the army seems to be experiencing "a state of mind indicating a serious level of professional frustration, and the main reason for this is the lack of information." Daher says that "If this situation worsens, it may create anarchy and subversion, a situation which takes place in any army when confidence in its generals is lost."

Daher, according to the Calvi Report, was chief of the landing forces until 12 April, when for reasons of seniority, he was replaced by the commander of the 10th Infantry Brigade, General Jofre. The note to Nicolaides adds that "It is difficult to understand what we, the current leaders, are doing to the army. We are bearing silently and without justification a blame which is unjust, thus allowing by this silence the deterioration of the legacy of honor of our predecessors and mortgaging the prestige of future generations whose property does not belong to us and who are undoubtedly going to judge our current attitude." The note adds that it seems that the army "is willing to accept the responsibility of a military defeat in an essentially air and naval theater of operations," and that "during the entire operation, no Argentine warship was ever seen," and that "some aircraft were lost and that then there was no more Argentine Air Force."

MILITARY OFFICERS RESPOND TO DAHER CRITICISM

PY290144 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Military sectors yesterday reacted strongly to the outspoken comments of General Americo Daher, who at the weekend criticized military and diplomatic strategy during the Malvinas war. In a note to the army commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Cristino Nicolaides, Daher criticized army leaders for accepting responsibility for the country's defeat becasue, he said, "the theatre of operations was primarily an air-naval one."

The air force yesterday reacted angrily to Daher's comment that "we lost some planes, and that was the end of the air force" and claimed that Daher is both ill-informed and "lacking in professional judgement," according to official sources. A spokesman for the service added that while "the air force respects the other armed forces and the men within their ranks, it cannot remain in silence when the truth is distorted."

Daher's note also complained that during the conflict he "never saw one of (his) own ships."

During a speech in Bahia Blanca yesterday, Vice Admiral Juan Jose Lombardo, who was commander in the South Atlantic theatre of operations, responded indirectly to Daher's statement. "One must be in possession of all the facts before making a judgement," said Lombardo. He characterized the task in the South Atlantic as "difficult, almost impossible" in view of Britain's resources and admitted that errors had been made. "But," he went on, "I did everything that was possible in my position as commander of operations, and I am proud of the men who served under me."

Lombardo said he would wait for the investigations to be completed so that the "honour of everyone in the service -- including its commander-in-chief -- is clearly established."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMED FORCES' REEQUIPMENT

PY282244 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Argentine defense minister asserted in Salta that any reequipment of the armed forces is subject to the budget readjustments that are currently being studied. Dr Julio Martinez Vivot added that the armed forces are in charge of drawing up the necessary reequipment plans.

The defense minister made these statements during a press conference in Salta, where he is currently participating in the national meeting of governors.

Martinez Vivot dismissed reports that the Malvinas war left the Argentine Armed Forces in a condition that is inferior to that of the other armed forces of the region.

Asked about the recent purchase of four German frigates, the defense minister stated that the operation will be concluded as scheduled because the Argentine Navy ordered the ships a long time ago.

COMMUNIQUE ON NEWS MEDIA CONTROL CLARIFIED

PY281350 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with the communique released by the Public Information Secretariat of the Presidency [SIP] and by the president's spokesman, a high-ranking SIP official explained last night that the only instructions given lately to the news media under state control refer to the strict enforcement of law No 20,840 on which the military junta issued a communique last Friday.

The source commented that these recommendations are intended to prevent the action of groups, persons or sectors which, through statements, charges or warnings, are intentionally or unintentionally influencing the news media and trying to disturb the progress of the process toward the institutionalization of the country.

It was also pointed out that guidelines or rules have never been issued to restrict reports other than those directly related to terrorist crime or subversive activities, reports which have become noticeably frequent lately in various news media. The official insisted that no order has ever been given to refuse information regarding the Malvinas war, the Propaganda-2 organization, charges of corruption and embezzlement, investigations in progress or statements by recognized political and labor leaders or similar events of current politics as has been alleged by some media.

Journalist Challenges Government

PY281436 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1211 GMT Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA) -- Journalist Bernardo Neustadt has challenged official regulations by saying that he will invite to his radio and television program people who can provide opinions of interest to society. Neustadt admitted that after his return from Italy last week, officials of Argentina Televisora Color (ATC) told him about new measures limiting the possibilities of inviting people to be interviewed in the state communications media.

"I will continue to act according to my conscience because I have the responsibility of telling my small piece of truth to society," said Neustadt to an audience of 300 people at Belgrano University. He said facetiously: "There are many people without jobs in this country and I am not going to be the one to put the censors out of work." He said that if someone tells him that "this or that person cannot be interviewed, then I am the one who should not be allowed to interview."

He also said that "We no longer live in 1976," when there was a risk of someone inviting a subversive. He added that "There are now orders not to invite this or that politician or this or that military man, but these people have the right to think and to give opinions."

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON MISSING PERSONS

PY290139 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] Salta (DYN) -- The country must not expect "miracles" in trying to solve the problem of the missing people or "expect the government to come up with an answer which logic and common sense indicate does not exist," according to Interior Minister Llamil Reston. Addressing the inaugural session of the conference of provincial governors here yesterday, General Reston devoted part of his speech to human rights issues and the question of "the disappeared."

He also implied that the country's return to democracy could be jeopardized by demands for a probe into the conduct of the armed forces, the police and the security forces during the war against subversion. The country, he said, "has suffered serious wounds. These wounds," he went on, "are the loss of innocent lives, detentions, and a number of real and alleged disappearances. It is important that we speak clearly about these because some people have forgotten the terrible times our country has lived through."

These issues must be discussed in the context of the last stage of the military "process" and its declared objective of returning the country to democracy, said Reston. "This is an objective in which the armed forces can count on the support of the vast majority of Argentine citizens," he added.

Reston said there are 206 people held at present under the provisions of the state of siege and promised that by March 1984 their number will have been reduced to zero. He also said "There are no clandestine prisons in Argentina."

The governors' conference is due to close on Wednesday with an address by President Reynaldo Bignone.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER VISITS ANTARCTIC BASE

PY281303 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The air force commander in chief is visiting the Vicecomodoro Marambio Base in the Antarctic. At the base, Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes is now listening to reports on the activities carried out there.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. PLEASED AFTER MEETING REAGAN

PY290158 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] "President Reagan's words were especially kind and full of hope regarding the future of our relations," Lucio Garcia del Solar, the new Argentine ambassador to the United States, told LA NACION yesterday by telephone shortly after presenting his credentials to President Reagan.

The diplomat said that the U.S. President has told him that soon there will be some developments at the level of bilateral relations showing the desire of the United States to overcome the problems that may have cropped up in the relationship.

Garcia del Solar indicated that in response to these remarks, "made in a friendly emphatic tone of voice," he had said that cooperation toward the attainment of common objectives, especially through the United Nations, was important and that he would relay to the Argentine Government the ideas on the ways to straighten out relations that had been conveyed to him.

VENEZUELAN ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARRIVES

PY281448 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- Venezuelan Army Commander in Chief Maj Gen Luis Octavio Romero arrived here today accompanied by his wife and a small entourage.

The Venezuelan officer, who was invited by the Argentine Army commander, was met at Ezeiza International Airport by Brig Gen Rodolfo Wehner, deputy chief of the Army General Staff, and by Ezeiza Airport chief Col Salvador Alaimo.

After protocol greetings, General Romero and his entourage left the airport without making any remarks.

Meets With Nicolaides

PY290048 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- Maj Gen Luis Octavio Romero, Venezuelan army commander in chief, and his retinue today paid their respects to Argentine Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides.

The ceremony took place at the Libertador Building where personnel of the Patricios 1st Infantry Regiment assembled with a band and banners.

The anthems of the two nations were played and the ceremony ended after a review of the troops. Brig Gens Rodolfo Whener and Eduardo Esposito accompanied General Nicolaides.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER THANKED FOR UN SUPPORT

PY290100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1620 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari at noon today conveyed the gratitude of his government to Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames for having backed up -- as part of the Latin American bloc -- the petition to include the Malvinas issue on the agenda of the UNGA.

This morning Aguirre Lanari and Rojas Galdames met at the Chinese hall. At the end of the meeting, the Argentine minister stressed the strong impact which the support that Argentina's cause for the recovery of the Malvinas Islands received had on diplomatic circles and on international observers, especially the support received from Chile.

"It was a useful meeting of the kind that are always necessary," Aguirre Lanari said. With regard to the pope's mediation in the Argentine-Chilean disagreement over the Beagle Channel area, Aguirre Lanari added that he had agreed with his Chilean counterpart on the need to move forward with negotiations, which are in the good hands of the mediator.

"We must follow this channel," the Argentine foreign minister said, "Because the mediator deserves our full moral confidence."

In response to another question, Aguirre Lanari said: "I see a very promising future for Argentine-Chilean relations."

Brazil, Venezuela Acknowledged

PY281744 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari has stated at the United Nations that the speeches made by General Figueiredo and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco left him with feelings of patriotic emotion and fraternal gratitude. Aguirre Lanari made his statement after the Brasilian president's and the Venezuelan minister's eloquent defense of the Argentine cause during the 37th UN General Assembly session.

BRIEFS

RIVER POLICE COMMANDER -- Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM) -- Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jorge I. Anaya today at 1130 installed Rear Adm Salvio Menendez as the new commander of the Argentine river police. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1519 GMT 20 Sep 82 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (DYN) -- The San Martin Palace reported today that the Governments of Paraguay and Syria have agreed to the designation of Argentine Ambassadors Eduardo Crespi and Andres Ceustermans to these countries, respectively. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1517 GMT 22 Sep 82 PY]

AMBASSADORS DESIGNATED -- Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM) -- The executive branch today designated the following ambassadors: Enrique Jorge Ros, to Spain; Angel Fernando Girardi, to Guatemala, and Hector Carlos Jose Sainz Ballesteros, to Honduras. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2110 GMT 21 Sep 82 PY]

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR -- President Reynaldo Bignone today received the credentials of Lorne Sheldon Clark, the new Canadian ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 82 PY]

GOLD DEPOSIT -- A large gold deposit has been discovered near the surface in Calingasta in Tucuman Province according to the source, the size of this deposit might be compared to that of the Chilean gold deposit of El Indio, which is very close to Calingasta. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 82 PY]

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER

PY281454 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Agustin Saavedra has said that the Vildoso administration and the people who will probably make up the next government are making the necessary arrangements for a peaceful and orderly transfer of power. Saavedra, who talked to Panamericana upon conclusion of yesterday's cabinet meeting, said:

[Begin Saavedra recording] We are cordially dealing with those who will probably become members of the next constitutional government in order to arrange everything for a peaceful and orderly transfer of power, which could improve our country's image. Even though we attach great significance to the ceremony, it will be held in keeping with the austere conditions resulting from our economic situation. [end recording]

In conclusion, Saavedra said that the government will invite the presidents of all the countries with which Bolivia maintains relations to attend the ceremony.

FRI, PS-1 DECLARE THEMSELVES OPPOSITION PARTIES

PY290213 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Lidia Gueiler-led faction of the Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI] and the Socialist Party-One [PS-1] have declared themselves opposition parties. The leaders of the two parties have stated that they will vote for Hernan Siles Zuazo for president but will perform as opposition parties in Congress.

FRI's (Agustin Ameler) and PS-1's Mario Taborga stated that they reject any type of coalition with the government and will perform as constructive opposition parties. The two leaders made remarks at the legislate palace while they were complying with the requirements provided for in the electoral law and in the Constitution of Bolivia.

At a press conference, (Agustin Ameler) made known the names of the members of the FRI bloc, which is presided over by Oscar Zamora. This group recognizes former President Lidia Gueiler as its top leader and has expelled Manuel Morales Davila from the Executive Board and from the party.

In a declaration delivered to the press, the FRI asserts that it will not relinquish independence over its policies and plan. It states, however, that it has instructed its congressional bloc to support the candidate who obtained the most votes in the 1980 elections.

The FRI adds that the political outlet is a useful instrument to get out of the dangerous abyss that could later be used by the repressive forces that do not accept the withdrawal that the people have imposed on them.

The FRI states that it will seek to carry out actions jointly with the Democratic and Popular Unity forces to consolidate the democratic process and defend the political, economic and social interests of the populace.

Similarly, the FRI notes that it will support the policy that will be implemented by the next government, provided that it is in keeping with the interests of the people and nation. However, the FRI warns that it will oppose all those measures that are against freedom and socioeconomic rights.

The PS-1 has proposed the first subject that ought to be debated at Congress. It maintains that all the congressmen who contributed to the 1980 coup ought to be stripped of their immunity and considered antidemocratic persons.

This proposal was made by Jaime Taborga, one of the leaders of the PS-1, which gained 15 congressional seats in the 1980 elections. Taborga stated that the possibility that the PS-1 might participate in a coalition government with the Democratic and Popular Unity has not been considered in view of disagreement over the political plan.

In congress, the PS-1 will mainly defend national sovereignty and denounce to the courts those persons who used the assets of the state for their own benefit during the de facto governments. However, the PS-1 leader did not specify whether his party would promote a suit for the purpose of assessing the responsibility of these persons. He admitted, however, that they are seeking the adequate mechanisms to return those assets to the state that have been used for the benefit of individual persons or groups.

The members of the PS-1 consider it necessary to make a rational purge within the armed forces through proper means so that the military insitution recovers its image and resume the specific functions that the Constitution assigns to them in an orderly fashion.

COB REJECTS U.S. PLAN FOR REPLACING COCA

PY281930 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Within the next few hours, the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will release a document flatly rejecting a $750 million nonreimbursable U.S. loan conditioned on the definitive eradication of coca growing on Bolivian territory. The COB document claims that Bolivia is not for sale.

COB Permanent Secretary (Noel Vazquez) told Panamericana that the document will be released within the next few hours, and made the following remarks on it:

[Begin (Vazquez] recording] Bolivia is not for sale. The COB categorically asserts that this free and sovereign country is not for sale. Many illegitimate rulers, coup makers and dictators have mortgaged it. Governments such as those of the United States, Argentina and so forth, even though aware of the fact that those rulers did not represent the people and that any funds provided them would not benefit either the people or their development, have given them large amounts of money, sophisticated weapons, aircraft and even mercenaries to oppress the people and smash the workers; manipulated oil and mining enterprises; influenced consumers; and distorted the economy through governments which have served their dictates and interests to the detriment of Bolivia's socioeconomic situation, badly hurting the people. [end recording]

Concerning the U.S. Government's intention regarding coca growing, the COB document states: [begin (Vazquez) recording] The program the U.S. is seeking to impose by means of a $750 million agreement for replacement of coca growing is another interventionist attitude, and that we cannot allow. [end recording]

(Vazquez) explained that the peasants will adopt radical measures against the U.S. plan, which foresees the use of chemicals which will seriously damage croplands. He reiterated that all these points will be expanded in detail in the COB document. He also said the COB believes that it is Congress' duty to assume responsibility for this matter as well as for paying the foreign debt.

Indian Movement Protest

PY290156 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Tupac Katari Indian Movement -- MITKA -- will propose that the Congress veto the intervention of the United States and its project to use herbicides to eradicate coca plantations in Bolivia. Constantino Lima, MITKA deputy for La Paz Department, stated his concern to this station. [Begin recording] The MITKA is very concerned and wishes to publicly protest the fact that the United States is involved in Bolivian affairs to such an extend that [words indistinct] to be pulverized. [end recording]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO INTERVIEWED IN NEW YORK

PY281706 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Sep 82 p 8

[By Fritz Utzeri]

[Text] New York — "Brazil is requesting a bit more understanding, a bit more logic in the way in which industrialized countries conduct their economic policies because, if not, they will lead the developing countries as well as the developed into chaos."

This request and warning were made yesterday in New York by President Joao Figueirdo during a brief interview at the entrance of the Plaza Hotel where he is staying. Figueiredo, who will make a speech — in which he will place strong emphasis on economics — at the United Nations today, dismissed the immediate possibility of Brazil resorting to the IMF, criticized the rich countries' protectionism and asserted that the economic crisis will not affect the political schedule "whether the dollar exchange rate is 600, 800 or 100."

Surrounded by microphones and looking very tense, Figueiredo was just arriving from a tour of the city and from shopping and lunching at Macy's, a large department store. Surrounded by his advisors and bodyguards, the president answered every question by starting with a statement which in a way was surprising: He did not expect anything from the speech he will make before the United Nations.

The following is the interview with President Figueiredo.

[Question] What do you expect from your speech at the United Nations today?

[Answer] Nothing. What do you mean by what do I expect?

[Question] Results ... what impact do you expect it to cause?

[Answer] I do not expect it to cause any impact. I only came here to say what I think, for them to reflect a bit on what I think, but I do not expect it to have any impact.

[Question] This is the first time you have come to the UN Assembly, and we are under the impression that ....

[Answer] Precisely, to show that we are concerned about the economic situation, about the way things are being handled. The Brazilian Government grants this issue such great importance that I have come to voice, with my own voice and presence, the concerns we have and the way in which things are being handled.

[Question] Are you only talking about the economic situation or about the political situation as well?

[Answer] The political situation also.

[Question] Will Brazil have to request a loan from the IMF?

[Answer] No. I do not think so. For the time being, it will not need to do so. So far, there has been no request in that regard.

[Question] Recently Brazil had difficulties attracting foreign loans. Have those difficulties decreased?

[Answer] This is a difficulty which not only Brazil has; all the world has the same difficulty. The small-and medium-sized banks are having financial problems.

[Question] Mr President, will the measures which Brazil may take affect the behavior of other countries in a similar situation ....

[Answer] Brazil cannot make any decision. It is not Brazil's decision. It should be a decision made with the agreement of all the countries.

[Question] But what is Brazil requesting?

[Answer] Brazil is requesting a bit more understanding, a bit more logic in the way in which the industrialized countries conduct their economic policies, because without this, they will lead the developing countries as well as the developed countries into chaos.

[Question] Is this basically a message for the United States?

[Answer] No, it is for the entire world ... I am not going to mention anyone in particular.

[Question] When you refer to the economic policy, are you not basically referring to the U.S. austerity policy since the United States is ....

[Answer] I do not mean to say that the U.S. has not been severe when it comes to economic policy. It is a matter of how you focus the issue. For example, one of the issues I am going to place more emphasis on is the protectionism and the unjustness of protectionism. We work harder every day and receive less for what we produce.

[Question] Would Brazil be able to overcome the crisis if there were to be less customs barriers?

[Answer] That's right. They need to create conditions for our products -- should they be primary or manufactured goods -- to be competitive on the international market.

[Question] Will you specifically insist on this topic during the meeting you will hold with Secretary of State George Shultz?

[Answer] Yes, up to a certain point. I am going to make him see that the United States, which is one of the leading countries of the West, should stop and reflect. I understand the U.S. reasons, but they must also understand ours.

[Question] What impact does the current economic situation have on the political situation, on the electoral campaign, for example?

[Answer] I see no impact ... the problem is that the opposition can exploit this subject, as it is doing, by blaming the government for what is happening. As if they could do away with the causes if they were the government.

[Question] Could the economic situation alter the political schedule?

[Answer] No, it could not. Elections will be held on 15 November. Those elected will be installed in office whether the dollar exchange rate is 600, 800 or 100 and the interest rates 20 or 10 percent. But it is true that it does have its consequences. Everybody, up to a certain point, can exploit this crisis to their benefit during the electoral campaign....

Returns Home

PY290147 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Brazilian President Gen Joao Figueiredo arrived tonight in Brasilia, returning from New York, where he gave a speech on Monday at the opening session of the UN General Assembly. The Brazilian chief of state was met at the military airport of this capital by Vice President Aureliano Chaves and by his ministers.

GOVERNMENT DEPUTY SAMPAIO DIES 27 September

PY281819 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The wake for Deputy Cantidio Sampaio, government leader in the Federal Chamber of Deputies, continues today at the Sao Paulo City Hall. Sampaio died yesterday morning at the Syrian-Lebanese Hospital, where he had been interned approximately 15 days ago.

BISHOP PROPOSES CEASE-FIRE AGAINST GUERRILLAS

PA281655 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota -- The bishop of Caqueta, Msgr (Jose Luis Pernal Tate), has suggested a cease-fire between the regular army and the rebels to allow for a dialogue in the search for national peace. The prelate, who recently held a lengthy meeting with Jaime Bateman Cayon, leader of the M-19 [19 April Movement], said it is necessary to agree on a cease-fire between the two sides to allow the conversations that have been carried on for some time to achieve peace in the country. He also said that the interview with Bateman Cayon was made possible by the guerrilla movement's central directorate in order to clarify some aspects of the amnesty process now in effect. Even though he didn't disclose the extremist leader's views, he said that President Belisario Betancur had been fully informed of them.

While his cease-fire proposal is being considered, the prelate asked the Red Cross to take food and medicine to the regions where the rebels operate because many of them are sick and lack food. The Caqueta church leader said the dialogue for peace in Colombia is being carried out on four fronts. The Peace Commission, the amnesty bill being discussed in Congress, the democratic summit with the participation of spokesmen from all political sectors and the talks that some personalities have held with guerrilla leaders and representatives.

The prelate said that all the guerrilla groups are willing to carry out the necessary conversations so as to achieve national peace. He pointed out that the People's Liberation Army, EPL, which has been the organization least willing to participate in the dialogue, has expressed its willingness to participate in the negotiations.

LLOREDA JUSTIFIES FREEZE ON BORDER TALKS

PA290248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda today stated that "direct negotiations with Venezuela to delimit marine and submarine areas depend on the will of both countries." In response to former Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos' criticism of his having agreed to a Venezuelan proposal to freeze the negotiations until 1984, Lloreda said that "the matter must be approached realistically," and mentioned that "it will be impossible to do that unless there is a willingness to dialogue."

"If, because of internal political reasons at this moment and because it has already made an unsuccessful attempt to arrive at a solution with Colombia, Venezuela is unable to pursue direct talks in the immediate future, under no circumstances will Colombia try to compel or force Venezuela to do so," he explained. "Colombia could take other steps, alternatives different from direct negotiations, but that would imply a government decision quite different from what this process has been and from the intention to arrive at a delimitation agreement based on direct dialogue," Lloreda stated.

The Colombian foreign minister added: "For that reason, I believe that the issue of the delimitation of marine and submarine areas between Colombia and Venezuela must be approached realistically and must be based on the awareness that if there is no willingness to have direct negotiations, it is impossible, it is physically impossible to carry them out." "For that same reason, I believe it is not foolish, but rather reasonable, to have a pause without it implying that we are abandoning a matter which, because of the relevance attached to it by public opinion, will require the permanent attention of the Colombian Government."

Further Statements

PA272229 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda has declared that Colombia recognizes the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and condemns Israel for violating all fundamental rules of human rights. This is the position to be taken by the Colombian delegation at the 37th period of sessions of the UN General Assembly which opens today in New York, the minister said in a statement to the CARACOL program "Cinco Reporteros y el Personaje de la Semana." He reiterated that Colombia realizes that the existing pre-electoral situation in Venezuela may create stagnation in bilateral negotiations on the delineation of marine and submarine areas. He said, however, that it is hoped that before the end of Luis Herrera Campin's administration they may be able to define the rules of the game and continue the negotiations.

He noted that Colombia's entry into the Nonaligned Movement is a step in the direction of rapprochement with some countries, including Cuba, though it does not imply that relations with the Havana government will be renewed because the Castro regime insists on ignoring the realities of the Latin American countries and is engaged in the destabilization of these nations.

He stressed that our country supports Argentina's claim to the Malvinas Islands. He announced that the national apprenticeship institute, SENA, will train young people from Central America and the Caribbean within the commercial and diplomatic offensive that his office will undertake in that region.

Minister Lloreda also noted that during the November OAS meeting in Washington, Colombia will establish the necessary contacts to arrange a meeting of American presidents and foreign ministers for an analysis of the modification of the structures, purposes and functions of the continent's organizations.

EL TIEMPO REPORTS ON LARGE COCA PLANTATIONS

PA280303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0006 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 26 Sep (EFE) -- Some 20,000 hectares (200 million square meters) are planted with coca in the region of Guaviare, in the southeast of Colombia, the newspaper EL TIEMPO reported today. In the first installment of a special report, the paper says that the jungle in that region has been destroyed by those in charge of growing the plant, whose leaves are eventually processed into cocaine to be sold on foreign markets.

"Of the 48,000-km area of Guaviare precinct (a form of territorial division used in Colombia), at least 20,000 are planted with coca," charged Jose Miguel Lopez, author of the report. Most coca growers are peasants from other parts of the country. They are "enticed" by promises of a good income and "deceived" about the real purpose of the job. The plantation owners are national and foreign capitalists who live in the big cities and manage their land from a distance. They are never seen by their workers.

The narcotics police, especially created to combat the increasing problem, are working hard to destroy such plantations, but the number of these plantations and the inhospitable territory make it difficult to burn them all as required by law.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE'S RELEASE -- Medellin (Colombia), 19 Sep (EFE) -- Luis Carlos Bravo Escobar, a Colombian executive who was kidnapped in northern Colombia, was released today. The executive was abducted 45 days ago by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2105 GMT 19 Sep 82 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES TO ATTEND UN SESSIONS

PA290203 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2223 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Quito, 28 Sep, (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia left today for New York to attend the 37th UN General Assembly sessions, government sources have announced.

"Ecuador will reiterate its support for all efforts which seek to strengthen the United Nations in these difficult moments which humanity is experiencing," the sources indicated. They added that Valencia will hold talks with his Latin American colleagues "for the purpose of considering the initiatives aimed at strengthening the unity and solidarity of the region."

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY ACCEPTS DRIVERS' DEMANDS

PA282030 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The general lockout being carried out by the transport sector today entered its second day in Ecuador in the midst of rejection from social, labor union and student sectors. The transport sector is demanding an increase in transport fares. According to official reports, the lockout was 43-percent effective yesterday and there were isolated incidents.

The Ecuadorean National Traffic Council has affirmed that yesterday, military and state vehicles were able to serve 47 percent of demand. However, news sources have indicated that the transportation of passengers and cargo was very low.

In view of the general rejection, the organizers of the lockout -- who had been demanding a 50 percent fare increase -- dropped their demands to 25 percent. Spokesmen for the National Federation of Professional Drivers have said that the government has accepted this demand, but the lockout will be maintained until there is a written commitment.

BRIEFS

NEW CEPE MANAGER -- The Board of Directors of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) today designated Rear Adm Raul Jaramillo del Castillo as new CEPE manager, replacing Jorge Pareja Cucalon, who resigned. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE TO VISIT U.S. IN NOVEMBER

PY281312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will visit the United States during the second week of November. This has been learned through the letters Belaunde exchanged with President Reagan, which were made public this evening.

President Reagan's message inviting Belaunde and his wife, Violeta, to visit the United States reads: "I understand that the 9th of November is suitable for you to hold our meeting and official dinner party." The letter then states that this visit will be a valuable opportunity to get to know each other personally and discuss various issues of interest to our governments.

In thanking President Reagan for the invitation, Belaunde said: "I am sure that during this pleasant meeting, we will come up with a number of common ideas for cooperation between our governments and peoples which will obviously contribute to strengthening unity in the hemisphere. Official sources stated that President Belaunde's tour will include a visit to the UN Headquarters in New York, where he will address the General Assembly.

Other local sources added that Belaunde will also visit Texas university, where he studied architecture.

PRESIDENT REJECTS DIALOGUE WITH SHINING PATH

PA280441 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today discarded all possibility of a dialogue between the government and the clandestine group Shining Path. In a statement to the Peruvian media, President Belaunde reiterated the government's decision not to negotiate with the clandestine organization as Interior Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi had suggested.

Neither did President Belaunde accept Gagliardi's resignation. The minister tendered his resignation following the repercussions of his suggestion to hold a dialogue with the clandestine organization. Gagliardi had suggested that a dialogue with Shining Path might avert bloodshed and help establish peace for the country's development. The idea was supported by the united left coalition but was flatly rejected by Prime Minister Miguel Ulloa.

HAVANA REPORTS WORKERS' PROTESTS, STRIKES

PA280204 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] More than 20,000 workers from the agricultural sector of Peru, which is divided among several departments, staged marches to protest the hunger and poverty from which they suffer. They also requested wage increases from the government and decided to go on a 48-hour strike.

The Peruvian Federation of Banking Employees issued a communique in which they indicate that if their previous stated economic demands are not met, they will again go on strike as they did this past August.

It has also been disclosed that the doctors and workers of the Peruvian Social Security Institute are staging periodic strikes to demand the resignation of the institute's president, (Octavio Mongrut), and the punishment of those responsible for drugging patients at the (Edgardo Radiaglety) Hospital by making the patients to inhale [word indistinct] sulphates.

FOREIGN MINISTER, VENEZUELAN COUNTERPART MEET

PY282049 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Today Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano, held a lengthy meeting outside the UN General Assembly. The two ministers made speeches at the inauguration of the 37th UN General Assembly.

A Peruvian spokesman pointed out that during the meeting with Zambrano, a wide range of subjects of bilateral and multilateral interest were discussed. Among other issues, the foreign ministers referred to the current situation of the inter-American system and the possibility of strengthening the political consultations and coordination among the Latin American countries within all international organizations.

The source also disclosed that they exchanged opinions on steps which should be taken beforehand in order to establish the mechanisms for such consultations.

At the bilateral level, Arias Stella invited Zambrano to attend the installation ceremony of the Peruvian side of the businessmen's committee for Peruvian-Venezuelan economic promotion in Lima. They also discussed a future meeting of the permanent joint commission for coordination between the two countries.

Arias Stella voiced his satisfaction with the decision of the Caracas government to fully join the movement of nonaligned countries, of which it had only been an observer. The Peruvian foreign minister pointed out that Venezuelan participation will ensure a stronger Latin American presence in that movement.

On Tuesday, the Peruvian foreign minister will meet with the foreign ministers of the USSR and Yugoslavia as well as with the UN secretary general and president of the General Assembly.

CENTRAL BANK TO CONTROL FOREIGN EXCHANGE

PA281505 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 27 Sep 82

[By Humberto Marquez]

[Text] Caracas, Sep 27 (AFP) -- Venezuela has continued "taking precautions" as a result of Mexico's financial crisis and, as of today, the Central Bank of Venezuela [BCV] will manage all foreign exchange acquired by state enterprises, according to the government. As a result of this measure, the BCV will receive the foreign exchange earned by the state's oil industry and increase its national reserves to more than $14 billion, according to reports.

This measure announced today is part of an administrative discipline package that applies to state agencies and enterprises for the purpose of improving Venezuela's financial image abroad, the government has explained. The BCV reserve increase will give a boost to Finance Minister Luis Ugueto, who is visiting financial centers abroad trying to renegotiate his country's foreign debt. Ugueto is trying to convert short-term debts into long-term obligations so that the government of President Luis Herrera can have more resources to handle immediate social needs. The reason for this effort is that the current payment of the debt absorbs almost 25 percent of the state's annual budget.

The decision to strengthen reserves was made after a liquidation of 1982 reserves at the galloping rate of more than $100 million a day, which left the BCV with a $5 billion reserve this month in contrast with $8 billion in December 1981. The main reason for this drop was the fall in oil sales for 2 months between January and June 1982 as a result of a collective OPEC pact that limited Venezuela's most important foreign exchange resource.

In May, the government adopted measures aimed at reducing expenditures (by approximately 10 percent). It trusts that the income level will improve during the remainder of the year, considering that it has been observed that the international oil market has recovered.

Planning Minister Maritza Izaguirre said today that by the end of the year, the oil export average -- which now is approximately 1.42 million barrels daily -- could be 1.5 million. However, the flight of foreign exchange -- resulting mainly from imports, state commitments and tourism -- as well as the income drop and lack of discipline in public expenditures, motivated the measures aimed at strengthening and rationalizing the management of petrodollars.

The authorities have reevaluated the price increase on residual oil (which represents almost half of the hydrocarbons that Venezuela exports) as well as gold reserves (from $42 to $300 an ounce) so that the BCV could have an additional $3 billion available and could give the government a reserve surplus of a similar amount. The BCV reserves -- $8 billion after the gold reevaluation -- will be more than $14 billion once the oil industry deposits its foreign exchange in that institution, AFP has established.

Venezuelan Petroleum, a state enterprise, had been depositing its foreign exchange in several national and foreign banks. The new measure will permit greater Venezuelan state control over its finances. The oil industry will have a deposit account in bolivares (4.30 per dollar) in the BCV and the authority to readily acquire whatever amount of foreign currency it needs at the institution, it has been reported. This measure will also apply to eventual earnings by the iron industry and other industries in state hands.

Venezuela is trying to close all the leaks through which it could lose control of its money. It is believed -- and feared -- here that this loss of control is one of the causes of the financial crisis that recently hit Mexico, and this South American country is trying to escape from the financial crisis spectre.

MILITARY SOURCES CONFIRM CINCHONEROS' DEPARTURE

PA281418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1346 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources have reported that 12 Honduran guerrillas who had been in Panama since Saturday waiting for the necessary procedures to enter Cuba left early today for Havana.

The guerrilla commando group belonging to the Cinchonero movement left aboard an "Electra" airplane of the Panamanian Air Force (FAP) with registration number 400.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES CUBAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

PA272055 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry on 26 September -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, the Panamanian press has been speculating about the recent meeting between a high-ranking Cuban delegation and Panamanian officials, including yourself. What did you discuss at this meeting?

[Answer] We discussed two basic subjects. One involved bilateral relations and the other dealt with the Central American situation.

Bilaterally, we emphasized the importance of always maintaining open and effective communications, so that we may seek solutions to any problems that may arise between our two countries.

As for the region, we expressed our country's concern over the war and violence affecting fraternal countries and the need to achieve a peaceful, negotiated and political solution as soon as possible. The cost in lives and the social cost faced by these countries have nearly reached their limits. This is a delicate and difficult problem, but there is a good chance that we can continue to work together toward a negotiated solution, always respecting the sovereignty of each nation and avoiding interference in each country's domestic affairs, within a framework of cooperation among nations and within the region, assisted by the recent initiative in which Mexico and Venezuela offer all of their efforts to cooperate in a search for peace.

PRESIDENT, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR U.S. VISIT

PA280224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella left tonight at 1940 (0040 GMT) for Miami, where he will stay overnight. The president is beginning an official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado 3d; Aquilino Boyd, Panamanian ambassador to the United States; Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; Frank Kardonsky, executive director of the National Investment Council; Jaime de la Guardia, manager of the Panamanian Broadcasting Corporation; Rodolfo Garcia de Paredes, president of Televisora Nacional, and Antonio Luis Reyna Williams, secretary general of Local 907 (a Panama Canal employees organization).

Tomorrow at 1030 (1630 GMT) President de la Espriella will leave Miami for Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, where he will be received by high-ranking U.S. officials. The situation in Central America, Nicaragua's arms race and the implementation of the 1977 Canal treaties, will be the main topics that Panamanian President de la Espriella will discuss.

NEW ELECTORAL OFFICIAL PROPOSES REFORMS

PA281735 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Sep 82 pp 1 25

[By Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] Dr Cesar Quintero has described the call being made at the highest level for reforms to the 1972 political Constitution as "opportune and necessary." In an exclusive interview with CRITICA, the well-known lawyer professor, former president of the National Bar Association and constitutional law expert, added that "it is urgent that specific reforms be made to the Constitution, since the 1972 Constitution was rather a transition constitution."

Quintero, who on 1 October becomes magistrate of the Electoral Tribunal, listed the "specific reforms" in the following way:

1. More functions and responsibilities should be granted to the legislative branch.

2. The presidential term needs to be reformed. The 6-year term has not worked in Panama, as in other countries.

3. Regarding the judicial branch, the magistrates of the Supreme Court should be appointed in a staggered manner.

4. The position of the National Guard with regard to the government must be clearly established, maintaining the principle of the separation of powers within harmonious cooperation, which is the modern system.

Questioned about the ways that the 1972 Constitution can be reformed, Cesar Quintero indicated that "there are various formulas and everyone seems to agree, including the opposition parties, that the method established in the Constitution is not practical in this case.

"In 1978 I suggested," he added, "that an alternate method of reforming the Constitution be established. One method is the current one, and another would be the convening of a special assembly to reform the Constitution. That assembly would be elected by the people's vote for the sole purpose of making the reforms through a law or a resolution of the cabinet." Nevertheless, Quintero stressed that "it seems the method most people perfer is a referendum."

Quintero announced his decision to resign as a member of the Commission on Constitutional Reforms. He said that he regrets he has to make this decision in view of the many ideas he has and in view of his speciality in constitutional law, but he does not consider it logical for him to participate in it and to be a member of the Electoral Tribunal.

Regarding his work on the Electoral Tribunal, Quintero said he will work so that the electoral census will be held and so that it will not have the defects that the last one had. He also promised to struggle for an electoral code that will guarantee honest and clean elections in 1984.

BRIEFS

NEW FM STATIONS -- The new radio station Stereo Presidente will be heard in early 1983 in the city of Chitre with 5,000 watts of power. Pedro Solis Villalaz, one of its promoters, reported that the station will operate daily on 98.7 mhz. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 82 p 12-C PA] The new station, Stereo Ritmo -- sister to the already popular Radio Ritmo of Chitre -- operates in 97.5 mhz and is owned by Manuel Cohen Salerno. The station will provide coverage for the Provinces of Los Santos, Cocle and Veraguas. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 1A, 2B PA]

REGIONAL ECONOMIC MEETINGS POSTPONED TO OCTOBER

PA281650 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Three regional meetings organized to analyze the Central American economic crisis have been postponed to the second week in October, according to sources at the Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Ministry. Members of the IMF, of the special assembly of governers and ministers of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration had planned to attend the meetings scheduled between 17-23 September. The sources reported that it is possible that the meetings will begin on 13 October.

COSTA RICA

IMF AGREEMENT TO MAKE DEBT NEGOTIATIONS POSSIBLE

PA281740 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] It is very possible that once Costa Rica signs the letter of intent being drafted with the IMF, the country will receive $70 million from the aid offered to the Caribbean Basin. This will help the country a lot, because it will be able to maneuver with its currency. The arrival of these dollars will result in the value of the dollar decreasing a little every day.

It is possible that the aid will include a change in the fiscal deficit percentage allowed, based on the general austerity plan, which establishes that the public deficit must not be above 5 percent of the gross national product and that decentralized institutions must operate without a deficit.

The government will support national enterprises that have debts abroad. The government's Economic Council yesterday discussed the support that the state will give national enterprises that have debts abroad, said Alberto Fait, president of the Economic Council. We have been talking because once we sign the agreement with the IMF, we must immediately start negotiating the foreign debt of the public and private sectors, he said.

He added: During his visit to Washington, President Monge said that the private debt would be studied, and this will be done. First Vice President Fait said that this does not mean the government will be responsible for that debt but that it will negotiate for it. He noted: This has to be made very clear. The government will not be charged with the debt, but it will help with the procedures -- which have not been completely established -- leading to negotiation of the private foreign debt by national businessmen within 4 weeks. The negotiation will involve a suitable deadline to prevent the bankruptcy of national enterprises, as well as unemployment affecting the country.

SEVEN ARRESTED IN LABOR CLASH WITH GUARD

PA280431 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Seven persons were arrested as a result of a confrontation between the Civil Guard and communist labor leaders on the farms in Siquirres belonging to the banana development company, Bandeco. After this morning's clashes, the Civil Guard was obliged to use tear gas to normalize the situation in the region.

A total of 2,500 boxes of bananas were packed this morning on the banana farm in Siquirres. For the time being, the Labor Ministry will not intervene to resolve the conflict between Bandeco and communist labor leaders.

The communist labor leaders were accused by the government of disrupting public order and attacking property.

A total of seven of them were arrested by the Civil Guard in Siquirres today after clashes broke out when the authorities removed several barricades that had been erected at the entrance to the farm to block traffic.

The seven communist leaders who were arrested are (Genaro Villegas), (Miguel Aleman), (Felix Figueroa), (Damaso Linares), (Tejero Vasquez) and (Juan Jara). (Gregorio Navarro) was arrested at the outset, but was later released after testifying that he had participated in the actions under the threat of being lynched by the communist labor leaders.

The arrested labor leaders were accused in Siquirres this afternoon of disrupting public order, attacking the authorities and raiding property, Eugenio Solano Calderon, chief of labor relations at the Labor Ministry, reported.

Until the labor situation in Siquirres returns to normal, the Labor Ministry will not intervene to try to establish a dialogue between Bandeco and the labor leaders. It had scheduled a meeting between the two parties for today in an effort to solve the conflict; however, the meeting was suspended after the communist labor leaders failed to fulfill an agreement to avoid provoking clashes with the Civil Guard and to refrain from preventing workers who want to return to work from doing so.

MINISTRY STEPS UP SECURITY TO COUNTER TERRORISM

PA280254 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 21 Sep 82 p 10A

[Text] In accordance with provisions adopted by the Ministry of Public Security, large governmental and private meetings will enjoy special protection henceforth, in order to diminish the risk of terrorist actions.

Authorized sources in that agency claimed that what has happened in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, where a guerrilla group is holding several public and private officials hostage, makes the adoption of extreme security measures necessary.

The measures adopted by top Security Ministry officials are defined as precautionary and will be implemented in coordination with the relevant institutions or agencies.

The idea is to warn authorities in advance of planned meetings, so that vigilance may be reinforced and the chances of an incident like that which took place in the Honduran city be reduced.

A trustworthy ministry source stressed that there are 53 persons being held for terrorism in the nation's prisons and that there have been constant threats of violent acts, such as kidnappings and attacks, in demanding their release.

A few days ago, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano himself confirmed these threats. Although he attached no special significance to them, he did say that they were on the alert.

Now, with the emergency in Honduras, they are trying to redefine measures that obviously weren't highly detailed, although they do contemplate greater control over places in which national or international personalities might be meeting at a given moment.

Minister Solano spent yesterday afternoon at a meeting with the heads of police area programs. They discussed matters involving the distribution of the 91 million colones that were recently appropriated by the Legislative Assembly within an extraordinary budget.

They also discussed the possibility of availing themselves of a line of credit from Panama, under favorable terms, for use in purchasing uniforms, boots and helmets, thus adequately equipping the Civil Guard.

Minister Solano announced that they will devote part of the new budget to the creation of 700 Civil Guard posts. "I want a guard that is well-uniformed, well-equipped and well-fed," Solano emphasized.

La Reforma

Marino Sagot, director general of social rehabilitation, said that 41 of the persons who were arrested for terrorism are at La Reforma, which is why they have strong security measures there.

He warned that they are confident of their ability to prevent any action or attempt to free the terrorists there. He mentioned, however, that events such as those in Honduras and their demands for the release of prisoners render any preventive measures irrelevant.

People accused of terrorism are kept in the closed, medium security unit. "They are eager to go to trial," Sagot commented. "They appear calm and never say anything when authorities are nearby," he concluded.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE NUMBER OF USSR DIPLOMATS

PA280446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to our country is waiting for the Costa Rican authorities to finish their investigation into the number of people at the Soviet Embassy in San Jose.

The ambassador told newsmen that he sent a list of the embassy's personnel and their respective duties to the Costa Rican authorities, adding that he will not comment until the Costa Rican authorities have completed the investigation.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER GARCIA ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN

PA280130 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Sep 82 pp 5, 19

[Text] "In wartime, parents bury their children and in peacetime the children bury their parents." These were the introductory words used by Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia in his speech yesterday at the luncheon meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce.

General Garcia's statement was based on what Cyrus, the conqueror of Persia, told Croesus, king of Sardis, when he defeated him in war. General Garcia then recalled that 1 year ago he had been invited to another luncheon hosted by this organization and that on that occasion he had discussed developments in El Salvador. Now that some time has passed, he said, these developments can be analyzed, particularly the armed institution's role in this process.

He added that to speak of El Salvador one needs several weeks, as it has become obligatory news anywhere in the world. Everyone is talking about El Salvador, each in his own way, and each because of some vested interest, particularly those in other countries.

According to General Garcia, he had recently been to Chile and had seen big headlines that read: "Guerrillas in El Salvador Prevent Celebration of Independence." He immediately explained that he used the term "guerrilla" because this was the term in the headlines. "For us," Garcia asserted, "the correct term is 'subversives.'" This example, he says, clearly allows one to appreciate the intention and this is why they then had to explain the news item. [sentence as published] According to him, what caught his eye was the fact that the news item had originated in San Salvador.

There are many other examples, he said. Such media items have earned us a place in the minds of the citizens of the world. I use the term place, he went on, because sometimes it is favorable, sometimes it is negative; it depends on the information released about our country.

In the course of all this talk about El Salvador, its government, its people, its institutions and, naturally, its armed institution, the latter has been described in various ways throughout the world.

General Garcia recalled that when the army finally launched a military offensive against the subversives, the armed institution was discredited abroad. It was described as a genocidal army that was fighting against an entire people. This has been a false portrayal throughout the entire process. The ups and downs experienced by the government and, naturally, by the armed forces -- which include internal problems as well as government and national problems -- justify the actions which have been taken in order to move ahead.

General Garcia pointed out that anywhere in the world the armed forces cannot be successful if they do not have the support of the people; "moral and true support that, especially in the kind of war we are waging, also justifies the action of an armed force. We could say, he added, that we have been making progress."

Support From All Sectors

For an armed force to fulfill its objectives, it must have the support of all sectors, Garcia asserted.

That support must be linked to a legal force fighting to defend certain interests, in this case the democratic system. He said that perhaps some of us have not realized the positive political gains we have made. He added that although here in El Salvador we do not have a full democracy, we can regard ourselves as a country which, under abnormal conditions, has achieved a political situation that might be envied by any democratic country.

Maximum Expression of Civic Attitude

Garcia recalled that prior to the 28 March elections it had been said that "knowing our people's character, Salvadorans would vote even under a hail of bullets." This theory was proven because the people did in fact vote under a hail of bullets.

Those "lines," formed by people whose patriotic fervor we now fail to understand, he said, will be described by history as the maximum expression of a people's civic courage. They faced danger in order to tell our country's truth to the world.

He went on to say that, God willing, those of us who have experienced this situation will have something to tell our children when history recalls the 28 March developments.

Arms To Defend the People

"If we have weapons," he said, "they are to be used to defend the people's interests without distinction of class. Not like the communists who speak of the people but of one kind of people to destroy another kind of people."

"The armed forces in El Salvador are not fighting people who fight with arrows and machetes as they say out there. No, the army is fighting subversives who had modern weapons before the armed forces had them; who had M-79 grenade launchers before we did, subversives with great logistic support in personnel, weapons and ammunition. To fulfill its promises and to achieve its objectives the armed forces undoubtedly needs moral and economic support."

When Will This Situation End?

The defense minister said that the people constantly ask themselves when the situation we are experiencing will end, and adds that this is something that cannot be predicted; "It won't be over soon; it is not a matter of hours or days. The subversives use talk of a long and extended struggle as a way to hide the possibility of defeat. When they speak of a long and continuous struggle they include some defeat and destruction. Their struggle could last 50 or 60 years, but it should not be long and extended for us. On the contrary; we, the Salvadoran people, who have stated our desire to achieve peace and our willingness to give a little to achieve complete success, must try to make it short."

Understanding

Within a framework of total realization of the meaning of the word "understanding," one must contribute something if one is to succeed.

It is essential to analyze thoroughly the meaning of the word understanding, to review our views on El Salvador's problems, and to participate; for we must give, yield, in order to find the path.

In conclusion the general said that the armed forces support reform, but not in an extreme manner, but within reason and justice. "This is not a matter of taking from those who have to give to others who don't. Instead, we must give something to the have-nots and thereby avoid great social conflicts among our people."

SUBVERSIVES TEMPORARILY OCCUPY TOWN IN MORAZAN

PA290023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1731 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources announced today that some 1,000 subversives occupied the town of Jocoro, Morazan Department, for several hours.

The rebel action took place yesterday, after the subversives blocked about 7 km of the road known as the military highway to both vehicles and people, the sources indicated.

According to the military sources, when the armed forces learned what was happening in Jocoro and along the military highway, it dispatched numerous patrols to restore order. Jocoro is a city of 13,210, located 165 km east of the capital.

U.S. AID BRINGS HOPE FOR MORE STABLE CURRENCY

PA280409 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Sep 82 pp 2, 40

[Excerpt] The $75 million in aid that the U.S. Government has granted our country, which will provide foreign exchange that will in turn help reactivate our industrial and agricultural activities and our imports, has caused optimism among the public because this aid will help counteract the excessive rise in the value of the dollar relative to the colon.

Lately, the value of the dollar has been up markedly on the black market, to the extent that the offices that buy dollars have kept the banks, which also try to buy dollars on the parallel market, from doing so, due to the black market's sustained and ruinous speculation.

In recent days, the dollar has been sold on the black market at astronomical prices, such as 4.25 colones and over per dollar. This seriously affects the economy of those who, for various reasons, must obtain this currency.

OFFICERS IMPLICATED IN U.S. ADVISERS' DEATHS

PA280313 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1803 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] [words indistinct] that two army officers, a captain and a lieutant, are being held for trial to answer the charge that they were implicated in the deaths of Jose Rodolfo Viera (Lizama), Michael Peter Hammer and Mark David Pearlman. The incident occured in El Savador Sheraton Hotel on 3 January 1981 and is known as the Sol Meza case.

The list of those directly implicated in the case includes Jose Dimas (Valle Acevedo), (Santiago) Gomez Gonzalez, (Rodolfo Isidro Lopez Fibrian) and a captain whose name has not yet been disclosed.

It was also learned today that the attorney general's office has appointed district attorneys (Reinaldo de Jesus Llanes Villatoro), (Victor Nunez Gutierrez), (Luis Alberto Roque), (Leonel Ramirez Cordero) and prosecutor (Jose Ursus Aguilar Lopez).

MAJORITY PARTIES AGREE ON APPOINTMENT OF MAYORS

PA280304 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0021 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Several high-ranking political leaders, who remain abreast of the activities of the Political Commission chaired by President Alvaro Magana, announced today that presidential elections will be held in 1984. According to them, the presidential elections will be held a year after 261 mayors take office. According to the information released to the press by the members of the Political Commission, the mayors will be appointed this week. The three majority parties have reportedly decided to accept President Magana's proposals.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has stopped claiming 118 mayoralties which, according to party leaders, they won throughout the country in the 28 March election. A high-ranking party source who asked not to be identified brought us a report on this today. According to the source, the country's mayoralities will be divided equally among the National Concialiation Party, the Nationalist Republic Alliance and the PDC with each party receiving 33 percent of the posts.

The PDC has thus confirmed the announcements made today by several government sources. According to these government sources, an agreement has been reached on the distribution of the municipalities, some of which were given up by the PDC. This is how a possible split within the so-called national unity government (?has been averted), with the PDC yielding and accepting President Magana's proposal.

PCN DISSIDENTS FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

PA280211 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1316 GMT 28 Sep 82

[By Raul Beltran]

[Text] This morning reliable sources confirmed the establishment of a new political party which will be added to the traditional parties in this country. The new political group is composed of disgruntled members of the National Conciliation Party (PCN) and will become an institution on 12 October, Columbus Day, the sources said.

Members of this new political group, to be called the Democratic Institutional Party [Partido Institucional Democratico -- PID], initially include Col Roberto Escobar Garcia; (Ernesto Mason); (Rafael Pacheco); (Rigoberto Corletto); (Roberto Ferreiro), who was mayor of the eastern town of Santiago de Maria for more than a decade; (Enrique Alfaro) and (Octavio Duarte). Current PCN congressmen aiding the establishment of the PID are Maria Julia Castillo and (Napoleon Bonilla).

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES INCURSION INTO MEXICO

PA290231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Victores reported today that the army has not invaded Mexico, as Mexican authorities have charged.

"The Guatemalan Army has made no incursion into Mexico," the high-ranking military officer said, adding that his office has prepared a report which will be given to Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola to be forwarded to the Mexican Government.

Mejia Victores affirmed that there has been no Guatemalan incursion into Mexican territory by army troops, noting: "Our troops stationed at the border have received instructions and know they must respect the international boundries."

"Furthermore, the existing boundries between the two countries are very broad strips that are well-defined topographically," he added.

General Mejia Victores added that documents seized from guerrillas have permitted the armed forces to establish that the rebels want to provoke problems with neighboring states.

GUERRILLAS EXECUTE FIVE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA282020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Rebel Armed Forces [FAR] of Guatemala has issued a communique in the capital of Costa Rica reporting that on 18 September rebel squads attacked an army post in the municipality of San Martin Jilotepeque, in the Guatemalan Department of Chimaltenango. The guerrillas inflicted five casualties on the tyranny's security corps, seized arms and ammunition and released a person who was under arrest. Another guerrilla unit freed a revolutionary Guatemalan who had been arrested by three members of a paramilitary band who were taking him in a bus to turn him over to the army. The guerrilla unit later executed two officials and three members of groups sponsored by Gen Efrain Rios Montt's regime.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK MILITARY POST IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA282025 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Military units of the Tecun-Uman Guerrilla Front attacked a military post, freed a companero who had been captured, inflicted five casualties on the government security corps, and recovered weapons and ammunitions in various operations carried out in western Guatemala.

This is stated in a communique issued by the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces which adds that on 18 September, members of the (Feliciano Argueta Rojas) column of the Tecun-Uman Guerrilla Front attacked a permanent military position in the San Martin Jilotepeque municipality in the Department of Chimaltenango, damaging electric posts and leaving the surrounding areas without power.

In the same communique, the Tecun-Uman Guerrilla Front charges that the Guatemalan Army has been carrying out raids in various communities with more than 3,000 inhabitants, burning houses and damaging crops.

ARMED CLASH KILLS 27 GUERRILLAS, 1 SOLDIER

PA290201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1622 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Guatemalan Army announced today that 27 leftist guerrillas and 1 soldier died yesterday in a clash in Chimaltenango Department, in the west.

According to the announcement, the insurgents, who are fighting to overthrow the country's military authorities, were members of the same group that ambushed an army patrol the previous day. An estimated 2,000 people have died this year as a result of the political violence.

RAINS CAUSE CASUALTIES, HEAVY CROP DAMAGE

PA290358 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The number of missing people because of the storm has risen to 256. The number of dead is reported to be 615. There are 668 injured, 9,000 refugees, 9,000 homes destroyed, 1,321 homes damaged, 38 bridges destroyed, 5 bridges damaged and 22 roads damaged. These figures were compiled by the National Emergency Committee.

Agriculture Minister Leopoldo Sandoval said that the losses in the agriculture, cattle and fishery sectors have risen to 29 million quetzales. The official detailed the main products affected: [Begin recording in progress] ...corn, rice, sorghum, beans, wheat, sesame, tomato, onion, tobacco, coffee, plantain, peanut, papaya [word indistinct] giving us a total damaged area of 59,553 hectares, 60,000 in round figures. This gives us total losses of 19,247,000 [currency not specified] in agricultural equipment. [end recording]

HONDURAS

HAVANA: 23 RIGHTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS 'DISAPPEAR'

PA290406 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] (Ramon Custodio), president of the Honduran Human Rights Defense Committee, reported that 23 members of the committee have disappeared this year. He accused the Honduran authorities of illegally arresting these people.

According to (Custodio) some of the missing persons were on the list of political prisoners that the Cinchoneros demanded be released.

Finally, (Custodio) said that public freedom in Honduras will be seriously questioned as long as the whereabouts of missing are unknown.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA CALLS FOR UNITY, ORGANIZATION

PA272203 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] We are struggling against young people, old people, people of all ages who refuse to answer the revolution's call. These are people who have not reached the necessary level of awareness and are not even concerned about their self-support. This was said on Saurday by Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, as he praised the self-sacrificing attitude that the members of the William Duarte Brigade of the Sandinist Youth demonstrated for 8 months while building 110 houses for the banana plantation workers in Tonala.

Commander Ortega said that while great efforts are being made to benefit the people, like those of the youth brigade, the counterrevolutionaries are trying, with their diabolical crimes, to frighten us and to stop the revolution. This morning we offer comments made by the government junta coordinator during the ceremony in which the William Duarte Brigade delivered the houses:

[Begin Ortega recording, in progress] ...trying to intimidate and demoralize the people. We want to say this: People who hesitate in performing these tasks, people who hesitate in meeting the revolution's demands, people who doubt the revolution, become accomplices, even if unwillingly, to such criminal acts. These criminal acts can only be stopped by the people's unity. These criminal acts can only be defeated if the people are organized. The extent to which the people carry out the tasks of production, construction and education; the extent to which the people join in the defense of the revolution and in the people's militias, learning how to handle a rifle to defend their houses, their land and their revolution; to this same extent can we render this revolution invincible. [applause] For this reason, hesitant attitudes help not the revolution but the criminals who kill our people and who are encouraged by those people who are taking it easy over at the U.S. capital. [end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA271320 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] More than 200 representatives of Managua's Sandinist defense committees met yesterday morning with Dr Sergio Ramirez M., member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to discuss the economic international situation and its repercussions on the nation.

Ramirez discussed the growing economic crisis faced by some countries that use the capitalist system as a model. He said that this system has entered its worst crisis since 1929, when something similar happened.

Inflation and unemployment are, among other things, the decisive factors in the capitalist system's loss of its ability to overcome the worldwide crisis, since it cannot respond to the masses' needs.

At present, there are more than 10 million unemployed people in the United States, equivalent to 10 percent of the U.S. work force. In the FRG, 120,000 workers have been rendered jobless by the closure of one of the most important plants. This shows that the world crisis has coincided with the extremist policy pursued by Ronald Reagan, who has tried to impose patterns on the capitalist world that do not respond to historic reality, Ramirez added.

Effects of the Worldwide Crisis.

Ramirez Mercado pointed out that the capitalist world's crisis will affect our country, in that it will need many more years to achieve economic independence, since the United States controls all of the necessary means of modifying the poor countries' economy. While the United States spends $250 billion for missiles, Nicaragua receives only $500 million for the sale of its export products. He also noted that "we have to pay $700 million to the U.S. banks on the debt inherited from Somoza's regime."

In addition to the world economic crisis, Nicaragua will have to face the losses caused by the recent heavy rains, which amount to 350 million cordobas, and the consequences of the recent drought, which also amount to several million cordobas. These losses will be revealed in more detail by the government junta today, Ramirez Mercado said.

The Revolutionary Government's Goal

After pointing out the effects of the capitalist world's crisis, Dr Ramirez Mercado stressed the revolutionary government's efforts to continue to subsidize more than 18 basic products and its desire to raise the real salary of thousands of Nicaraguan workers and to strive for the best employment alternatives in the face of possible temporary or permanent shutdown of factories because of the scarcity of exchange.

The revolutionary government's present goal is to guarantee the Nicaraguan people real social wages and employment for the jobless through agrarian reform, since in our country production is the basis of national economy in the present and for the future.

Another alternative the revolutionary government has planned to relieve the employment crisis is the implementation of several construction projects, such as the railroad to Corinto, the Malacatoya sugar mill, the Leon cardboard factory and two large hydro-electric dams, he added.

Finally, in response to concern by a representative of the Sandinist defense committees about evictions by some landlords after an announced amendment to the rent law, he said that this had been foreseen and all the pertinent measures were taken when the amendment was studied.

Additional Ramirez Comments

PA272111 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Eddie Alonso Institute was inaugurated this weekend, thanks to the efforts and the organized participation of the people in Sebaco. The inauguration ceremony was presided over by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman; and a delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Public Education.

The Nicaraguan Government is involved in every diplomatic and political effort at the international forums to guarantee international peace, government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said at the inauguration ceremony.

Speaking before hundreds who attended the ceremony, Ramirez Mercado also urged the people to be clearly aware that our country's defense is one of the requirements for achieving peace. Here are Sergio Ramirez Mercado's remarks:

[Begin recording] The defense of Nicaragua is a fundamental need in guaranteeing peace. We have to turn every part of our territory, every inch of our territory, into a part, an inch, in which peace prevails. We cannot have insecure areas in Nicaragua. We must guarantee our borders; we must guarantee our territory in the mountains, the cities, the valleys, the gorges, the coasts and everywhere. A state of affairs in whch Nicaragua produces veterinarians, training them at home or abroad at a high cost, only to see them killed later by counterrevolutionary bands, as took place this week with two of our companeros, cannot be permitted. One was an agricultural technician and the other a veterinarian. They were murdered by Somozist criminals near Jalapa. Therefore, the production, training and creation of technicians in Nicaragua must be directly linked to this concept of peace. We have two ways to defend this peace; one is by training ourselves for the defense of our territory, and the other is through our government's political and diplomatic efforts at all international forums to see that peace is also guaranteed internationally. This would be both internal and external peace. This would be peace with dignity, in harmony with the other Central American countries. Above all, it is a matter of obtaining the necessary conditions for peace -- even though this seems so difficult -- with the U.S. Government itself. [end recording]

JUNTA SWEARS IN SECOND DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

PA281920 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Brigade Commander Leopoldo Rivas Alfaro was sworn in as second deputy defense minister at a ceremony held yesterday at Government House. Commander Rivas previously held the post of rearguard chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS]. Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas swore in Commander Rivas Alfaro.

The Defense Ministry has two deputy ministries. Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra, EPS chief of staff, is one deputy minister, and Commander Rivas Alfaro was named for the second position, which was vacant.

In making a brief statement for newsmen, Rivas Alfaro said that his post will consolidate the leadership within the EPS. Commander Emmett Lang will replace Commander Rivas Alfaro as EPS rearguard chief.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION -- Radio Revolucion, the official voice of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement [JS-19J], began transmission yesterday thanks to the financing of the National Autonomous University where it operates, the FSLN and JS-19J members. Although it has modest technical equipment, Radio Revolucion has established very important goals from the outset. These goals include an ideological struggle against diversionist and anti-revolutionary groups in the university community. A station spokesman said that, in October, Radio Revolucion will be heard beyond the university area, thanks to the acquisition of a transmitter that is being obtained from the People's Radio Broadcasting Corporation. The work of this radio will be extended to all the capital. [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 82 PA]

BATTALION MOBILIZED -- Battalion 90-14, made up of peasants from El Rama, Muelle de Los Bueyes and La Palmera, has been mobilized for the third time. It is worth noting that this battalion suffered three casualties during its previous trip. One of the casualties was Companero Anselmo Gaitan, who sacreficed his life for the homeland. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Sep 82 p 5 PA]

BATTALION RETURNS -- Reserve Battalion 60-32 has returned to San Sebastian de Yali after spending 35 days at the northern border fighting the counterrevolutionaries. During its stay in the north, the battalion suffered the loss of Guillermo Valenzuela, an 18-year-old peasant who died in an ambush. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 7 PA]

BATTALION READY FOR TRAINING -- Carazo, Nicaragua -- Diriamba's Battalion 58-20 Ricardo Vargas is ready to leave for the north for another period of intense training. New militiamen have joined the group and, although students will not be able to train with the battalion this time, other local people have enthusiastically enlisted. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Sep 82 PA]

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT -- Juan Jose Medina, manager of the Pacific Railroad has reported that Nicaragua's new railroad will cost $200 million. The project calls for new rail lines, warehouses, shops, locomotives, cars and stations because the 22 existing stations between Managua and Corinto are in poor condition. Medina said that a Cuban team has helped plan the project, which is now in the hands of the government junta for decision. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 4 PA]

HONDURAN CINCHONEROS GROUP ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL281442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1432 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Honduran Cinchoneros group that recently held a large number of Honduran personalities hostage for over a week in San Pedro Sula has arrived in Havana by air.

The Cinchonero commando had arrived in Panama City on Saturday in a plane offered by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, who offered to help the Cinchoneros leave Honduras and obtained the release of two of the regime's ministers and a hundred or so businessmen. During their stay in Panama, members of the commando spoke to journalists and asserted that the repression existing in Honduras contradicted the international image that its rulers were trying to put out. They said that the right to life was not respected in Honduras and that their organization would continue the struggle until a true democratic system could be achieved.

More on Arrival

PA281638 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1617 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Havana, 28 Sep (EFE) -- The Honduran Cinchoneros movement guerrilla command arrived at this capital's "Jose Marti" International Airport this morning aboard a Panamanian Air Force (FAP) plane, unofficial sources have told EFE. The 12 members of the command were hooded and accompanied by three FAP officers on arrival.

According to sources questioned by EFE, the guerrillas, who kept two cabinet ministers and some 100 businessmen captive at the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry of San Pedro Sula, Honduras, for 8 days, made no statement on their arrival at the Cuban capital. The "Cinchoneros" arrived in Panama on Saturday aboard a Panamanian plane after releasing 34 persons who comprised the last group of hostages they had been holding captive since September 17.

HAVANA CITES MEXICAN PUBLICATION ON RADIO MARTI

PA260300 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The Mexican publication POR ESTO [as heard] states in its latest edition that the U.S. government's approval of the construction of a radio station intended to transmit subversive programs to Cuba constitutes interference in that Caribbean country's domestic affairs.

The publication reveals details about 2 of the 10 executives of the improperly named Radio Marti: (Richard Mellon Calsey), whose firm, Sunworld Features, was charged in 1975 with being a cover organization for the CIA, and (Jorge Mascarosa), president of a construction firm in Miami and one of the leaders of the terrorist group known as Alpha-66. Lastly, the Mexican publication notes that with the installation of Radio Marti, the CIA intends to recruit counterrevolutionaries who are operating clandestine transmitters on U.S. territory.

BRIEFS

VOLUNTEER SUNDAY 7 NOV -- Around 2 million workers throughout the country will take part in the volunteer day of work on 7 November to salute the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th of the founding of the USSR. Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions official Jesus Escandel reported at a press conference that all benefits derived from "Red Sunday" will go into the territorial troops militias' fund. The main ceremony to commemorate the anniversaries is scheduled for Moa, Holguin Province, a showcase for the valuable cooperation provided by Lenin's fatherland to our country. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82 FL]